

SUL'KIN, A.G.; VAYNBERG, M.Sh.

Gamma defect detectors. Nauka i zhizn' 24 no.3:54 Mr '57.  
(MLRA 10:5)  
(Gamma rays--Industrial applications)

AUTHOR: Sul'kin, A. G.

S/260/62/000/001/001/002  
1010/1210

TITLE: The state and prospects of construction and production of gamma-ray apparatus in the "Mosrentgen" plant

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 40. Pribory tochnoy mekhaniki i ispytatel'nyye ustanovki, no. 1, 1962, 1, abstract 40.1.1. "In collection Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR", M., Gostoptekhizdat, v. 1, 1961, 80-87

TEXT: Technical data are given of gamma-ray apparatus produced by the "Mosrentgen" plant for the application of gamma-ray isotopes to industrial defectoscopy, therapy and diagnostics. The following gamma ray defectoscopes are in serial production: ГУП Co-0.5-1 (GUP Co-0.5-1); GUP Co-5-1 and GUP Co-50-1. The defectoscope GUP Co-0.5-1 is intended for defectoscopy of steel up to 50 mm thickness; the GUP Co-5-1 allows gamma-raying through steel up to 110 mm, the GUP Co-50-1 — up to 200 mm thickness. All these apparatuses are also suitable for rotating gamma-raying. For inspection of welding joints of ships in drydock a portable gamma-ray defectoscope GUP Tu-0.5-3 is produced. Tu-170, of an activity of 0.5 gram-equivalents of radium serves as the radiation source. The weight of the protective housing with the stand is 12 kg. The universal portable gamma-ray defectoscope GUP Ir-5-2 allows use of the directed beam of gamma-rays and also performs rotating gamma-raying. It is charged with the Ir-192/5 gram-equivalents of radium (or with Cs-137/2 gram-equivalents of radium). The weight of the apparatus is 13.5 kg. For irradiation of deeply located irregularities the apparatus ГУТ-400 (GUT-400) is produced; the

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The state and prospects...

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GUT Co-20 allows short focus irradiation. The former gives a fixed divergent gamma-ray beam; the latter a gamma-ray beam, the axis of which moves on the surface of a cone, giving the effect of a convergent beam of gamma-rays. Brief information concerning new experimental units is given. The rotating gamma-ray apparatus ГУТР Cs-400 (GUTR Cs-400) is intended for clinical checking of the possibility of the use of Cs-137. It is equipped with an optical indicator of the beam's direction, with an X-ray centrator, with a trap for unused radiation, and also with a phantom for dosimetric measurements. The Cs-137 source has a cylindrical shape of 30 mm diameter and 35 mm height, its activity being 400 gram-equivalents of radium. The exchangeable tubuses with a double diaphragm limit the gamma-ray beam to the required exposure field and reduce the penumbra width to a minimum. The diagnostic gamma-ray apparatus Tu-0.5-1 (GUP Tu-0.5-1) is made for checking the applicability of Tu-170 gamma radiation and for taking radiograms of bones and the joint system of extremities under field conditions. The gamma-ray defectoscope GUP Tu-0.5-1 using a timer allows the return of the gamma-ray source to the storage position automatically, at the end of the present irradiation time. The gamma-ray defectoscope GUP Tu-0.5-4 is provided for examination of the possibility of the use of Tu-170 with an image converter for visual gamma-raying and for obtaining radiograms of light alloy elements. Creation of a rotating therapeutic Co-60 gamma-ray apparatus of an activity of 2000 gram-equivalents of radium, is suggested.

[Abstracter's note Complete translation.]

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L 24820-66 EMT(d)/EMT(m)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)-6 DIAAP JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6006954

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/65/000/006/0041/0046

AUTHORS: Shtan', A. S.; Chernobrovov, S. V.; Firstov, V. G.; Sul'kin, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Problems in radiation defectoscopy 19

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 6, 1965, 41-46

TOPIC TAGS: gamma ray, x ray, radiometry, exposure meter, stereoscopic photography, defectoscope / RID-211 defectoscope, RK-21 defectoscope, UGD-3 defectoscope, IRA-1,6 pulse device, RUP-120-5 defectoscope, RUP-200-5 defectoscope, RUP-150/500-10 defectoscope 10 24 26

ABSTRACT: The automation and mechanization problems in radiation defectoscopic techniques are discussed in some detail. Among the more important problems in this area are those pertaining to control of feeding parts to the radiation area, to radiation of parts with programmed controls, to developing of films, and to decoding the recorded information. The development of automatic gamma-ray and x-ray exposure meters is considered to be of great importance in the Soviet countries. Stereoscopic photography applied to radiation defectoscopy is another new development in the Soviet countries; it has the advantage of three-dimensional visualization of defects in the various parts under investigation. There seems to be a great need for improving the quality of auxiliary defectoscope equipment. In

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UDC: 620.179.152

L 24320-66

ACC NR: AP6006954

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particular, there is a distinct lack of high energy, 1 to 2000-kv x-ray equipment. Recent trends in construction of  $\gamma$ - and x-ray equipment have centered on monoblock devices of series RUP-120-5 and 200-5, on a new universal device of series RUP-150/500-10, and pulse devices IRA-1. Portable cesium-137 radiometers are currently popular. Among the new developments are devices with special safeguards against radiation hazards, including automatic on-off control systems. A new series of radioisotope defectoscopes are now being marketed under the markings of RID-21, RK-2, and UGD-3. To improve the control capability on these defectoscopes, it is suggested that xerography be tried for significantly reducing exposure times. All in all, advanced automatic defectoscopes can be very useful in machine design, metallurgy, shipbuilding, and the aviation industry.

SUB CODE: 14, 18/ SUBM DATE: 04Sep65

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22032-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/ENP(c)/ENP(v)/T/ENP(k)/ENP(l)/ENP(h)/EIC(m)-6 DIAAP/ ACC NR: AP6006957 IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/65/000/006/0081/0084	
AUTHOR: Sul'kin, A. G. ORG: none	70 65 B
TITLE: An international conference of specialists on isotope radiography	
SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 6, 1965, 81-84	
TOPIC TAGS: radiation detector, radiography, gamma ray, isotope, gamma detector, physics conference, radioisotope	
ABSTRACT: A conference on isotope radiography met at Warsaw from June 29 to July 2, 1965. The meeting was organized by the Council for Economic Aid and was attended by delegates from Bulgaria, East Germany, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. It was devoted to investigation of technical requirements for producing a normal series of gamma detectoscopes, particularly the equipment and accessory materials for special production. S. Popov of Bulgaria reported that from one-fourth to one-third of all radiographic prints in his country are now gammagrams. E. Bekker of East Germany stated that laboratories for radiation-control methods are now found in almost all machine-design enterprises, but gammagrams make up but 10% of all radiographic prints obtained. A. Taft gave a report on the development of isotope radiography in Poland in 1962-64, indicating that one-third of all radiographic prints made in 1964 were gammagrams. K. Redulescu discussed the use of gamma detectoscopes in Romania, stating that they are now widely used. The Soviet	
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L 22032-66

ACC NR: AP600695?

5  
delegation of A. S. Shtan', A. G. Sul'kin, and A. N. Mayproy presented a report on the production and use of such detectoscopes in the SSSR. F. Kchol gave a similar report for Czechoslovakia. From all gathered information, data were tabulated on kinds of radiographic film, metallic and fluorescent intensifying screens, sizes of film holders, and thickness of lead foil. It was urged that all the problems pointed out at the conference be widely discussed in the pages of the journal Detectoscopy. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: none

Cooperation

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L 21844-66 EWA(h)/EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T/EWP(v)

ACC NR: AP6010273 DIAAP

SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/66/000/001/0042/0048

AUTHOR: Sul'kin, A. G.; Mayorov, A. N.; Zhukovskiy, Ye. A.

37

ORG: none

34

TITLE: New  $\gamma$ -flaw detectors

B

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 1, 1966, 42-48

TOPIC TAGS: nondestructive testing, nondestructive quality control, flaw detector, gamma flaw detector

ABSTRACT: The satisfactory performance of Soviet rockets, atomic submarines, new types of aircraft, and thousands of kilometers of gas mains has been made possible for the most part by extensive use of nondestructive testing methods. Among the nondestructive-testing methods, those based on the use of  $\gamma$ -radiation are particularly significant. The  $\gamma$ -flaw detectors are simple, reliable, mobile, self-contained, and compact. They can be used under field conditions and in congested areas. Cobalt-60, cesium-137, iridium-192, thulium-170, and selenium-75 are the most widely used sources of  $\gamma$ -radiation. The Council for Mutual Assistance of Socialist Countries divided the general-purpose  $\gamma$ -flaw detectors, RID, into three classes, each for a certain range of material thicknesses. Each class is divided into types according to the type and size of the radiation source (see Table 1). The Soviet Union is a leader in the development and manufacture of  $\gamma$ -flaw detectors. However, all the existing types

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Table 1. Gamma-flaw detectors

Designation	Class	Type	Radiation source	Thickness range, mm	
				Steel	Light alloys
RID-11	1	1	—	1—15	5—150
RID-12	1	2	Thulium-170	1—15	5—150
RID-21	2	1	Cesium-137	10—80	50—300
RID-22	2	2	Cesium-137	10—80	50—300
RID-31	3	1	Cobalt-60	60—200	—
RID-32	3	2	Cobalt-60	60—200	—
RID-33	3	3	Cobalt-60	60—200	—

of these flaw detectors are either obsolete, as is the case with the GUP-line of detectors supplied by the Mosrentgen Plant, or are equipped with nonstandard radiation sources, as with the GD detectors made by the Experimental plant "Latvenergo" in Riga. Only recently the All-Union Research Institute of Radiation Engineering has developed several flaw detectors in accordance with directives of the Council for Mutual Assistance of Socialist Countries. The first one to be lot-produced is the RID-21, intended for use under widely varying conditions from laboratory to field. This detector can be used for steel and light-alloy sections with respective thicknesses up to 60 and 120 mm. Two other modifications of this detector are intended for testing

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ACC NR: AP6010273

pipeline welds and concrete structures. Two detectors, RID-22 and RID-33, are in the design stage. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table. [DV]

SJB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 04Nov65/ ATD PRESS: 4227

Card 3/3

OLUKH, A. G.

Voprosy rascheta i konstruirovaniia uprugoi kufity so zmevidnymi pruzhinami.  
(Vestn. Mash., 1948, no. 11, p. 12-19)

Problems of calculating and designing an elastic coupling with coiled  
springs.

DLC: TM4.V4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library  
of Congress, 1953.

1. SUL'KIN, A. G., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Couplings
7. On P. K. Gedyk's article "Toothed sleeve bushings." Vest.mash., 32, no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SUL'IN, A.G., Cand Tech Sci-- (disc) "studies of <sup>flexible</sup> ~~resilient~~ coupling  
box with snake-like springs." Odessa, 1955. 15 pp (Min of Higher Edu-  
cation UkSSR. Odessa Polytech Inst), 150 copies. Bibliography: ~~at end~~  
pp1.-15 (IL,44-58,123)

SUL'KIN, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Designing flexible clutches with serpentine springs. Vest.  
mashinostr. 42 no.5:34-40 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Clutches (Machinery))

VARPOLOMEYEV, I.A.; SUL'KIN, I.G.; OVCHINNIKOV, G.Ye.

Heisting block with a red. Rats. i izobr.predl.v stroi.no.124:24-27  
'55. (Heisting machinery) (MLRA 9:7)

SUL'KIN, I.G.; RADIK, L.Ye.

Basic causes for the unsatisfactory performance of self-cleaning  
oil filter drives and measures for eliminating them. Vod. 1 san.  
tekhn. no.10:14-17 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Electric driving) (Oil filters)



GITMAN, F.N. (Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozh'ye); PPVADKO, V.M.  
(Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozh'ye); SUL'KIN, I.G. (Dnepropetrovsk,  
Zaporozh'ye); RADIK, L.Ye. (Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozh'ye)

Constructive solution for supporting structures of ventilators.  
Vod. i san. tekhn. no.2:31-32 F '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Fans, Electric)

SUL'FINA, A.

Hat fashions. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 2 no.7:36-37 J1 '61.  
(MIRA 15:1)  
1. Zaveduyushchaya atel'ye No.7 Moskovskoy fabriki golovnykh uborov.  
(Millinery)

SUL'KINA, A. -

They stay in line for these hats. Mest.prom.1 khud. promys. 3  
no.1:16-17 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Zaveduyyshchaya atel'ye golovnykh uborov No.7, Moskva.  
(Moscow—Millinery)

HORECNY, K.; Spolupraca: SULKO, M.; BREUER, E.; JANOSKOVA, M.

Utilization of quantitatively different proteins in extreme infant nutrition. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 1 no.7:423-430-  
'63.

1. II detska klinika Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave,  
veduca prof. MUDr. J. Michalickova.

(DIETARY PROTEINS) (INFANT NUTRITION)  
(DAIRY PRODUCTS) (SOY BEANS) (MEAT)  
(NUTRITION SURVEYS) (CHILD)

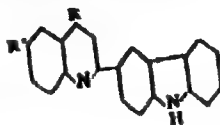
HORECNY, K.; Techn. spolupracu: SULKO, M.

Apropos of the further "humanization" of artificial nutrition for infants. I. Optimum protein supply. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.3:129-138 15 Ag '64.

1. Katedra pediatrie II Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduca prof. MUDr. J. Michalickova)

CA

A new synthesis of quinoline derivatives. Jan. Mosner and Stanislaw Sokoł (Univ. Jagielloński, Kraków, Poland). *Russkii Khim. Zh.* 28, 169-70 (1961).—3-Acetylcinnoline (I) and sym. diacylcinnolines condense to 3-(3-carboxyl)-quinoline (II). 3,3'-Di-(PhNH)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H (III) reacts in a



(II)

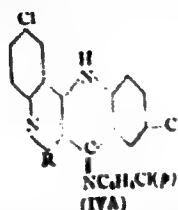
similar manner. The following compounds are synthesized and characterized: From I and (PhNH)<sub>2</sub>CS (IV) reduced 5 hrs. at 180-200°, 20% 3-(3-carboxyl)-4-anilinoquinoline (II, R = PhNH, R' = H), yellow plates from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, m. 242° (plates, m. 274°); from I and (p-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH)<sub>2</sub>CS, on product heating from 212° to 280° for 8 hrs., 3-(3-carboxyl)-4-p-toluidino-6-methylquinoline, yellow plates from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, m. 207° (plates, m. 284°); from III and IV heated 2 hrs. at 180-210°, followed by distn. of unreacted quinoline (V), yellow crystals from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, then EtOH, m. 244° (plates, m. 264°), air. KOH hydrolysis under pressure at 200° for 8 hrs. converts V to 3-(3-hydroxy-6-methylbenzyl)-4-hydroxyquinoline, small yellow-green needles from EtOH, m. 208°; HCl salt, m. 248°. I. Z. R.

CR

10

Synthesis of chloro derivatives of quinoline-quinoline compounds. Stanislaw Sokoł (Univ. Jagielloński, Krakow, Poland). *Revue Chim.* 28, 174-82 (1961); cf. Monseu, C.A. 42, 1777. Condensation of 1,2,3-tris(*p*-chlorophenyl)guanidine (I) with PhCOMe (II) and *p*-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COMe (III) produces chloro derivatives of compounds containing two fused quinoline rings. Heating I and II at 250-40° for 9 hrs. and at 300° for 1 hr., acidification (glacial HOAc) and EtOH treatment give the *p*-chloroanal (IV) (IVA, R = Ph) yellow crystals from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, m. 267-8° (picrate, m. 278° decomposition), of 6-phenyl-2,9-dichloroquinolo[3,4-b]quinolin-7(12H)-one (V), and (in the HOAc filtrate) 2-phenyl-4-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-6-chloroquinoline (VI) (cf. Dolewinski and Chlamanis, *J. Chem. Soc.* 1960, 6509). The same products are obtained

when the anal of II and I are condensed. IV heated with concd. HCl 4 hrs. at 200° in a sealed tube, gives V, rhombic yellow crystals, m. 416° (from hydronaphthalene),



also formed by refluxing IV 4 hrs. with glacial HOAc/concd. HCl or autoclaving it 4 hrs. at 200 atm. and 200° in KOH/EtOH. IV is reduced by boiling 1 hr. with Zn dust/glacial HOAc; the crude product, heated with alc. KOH, washed with H<sub>2</sub>O, and recrystd. from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> gives 6-phenyl-2,9-chloro-7,12-dihydroquinolo[3,4-b]quinoline, light yellow plates, m. 200°, characterized as by its Ac (m. 231°) and nitroso deriv. (m. 180°). Condensation of I and III under the same conditions gives the 6-*p*-tolyl analog (VII) (IVA, R = *p*-tolyl) of IV, yellow plates, m. 305-6° (picrate, m. 295° decomposition), and the 2-*p*-tolyl analog of VI, colorless plates, m. 234°. Hydrolysis of VII by concd. HCl/glacial HOAc gives the free quinolinone, light yellow plates, m. 410-11°. I. Z. Roberts

MOSZEW, J.; SULKO, St.; SLEDZIEWSKA, E.

On a variant of the synthesis of quinolino-quinoline compounds. *Bul chim PAN* 9 no.4:219-223 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow 1  
Pracownia Nr. 6 Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented by T.  
Urbanski.

(Quinolinium compounds) (Quinoline)



MOSZEW, J.; SULKO, St.; SLEDZIEWSKA, E.

Influence of some substituents in the position 2,4 and 6 of the quinoline ring upon the absorption capacity in the ultraviolet.  
Bul chim PAN 9 no.4:231-236 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow i  
Pracownia Nr. 6. Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented by  
T. Urbanski.

(Ultraviolet) (Quinoline)

SULKONSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inż.

Twelfth Polish National Scientific Welding Conference. Przegl  
spaw 17 no.2:3-4 of cover F '65.

1. Department of Welding Practice of the Warsaw Technical Uni-  
versity.

Country : Poland  
Category :

F

Abstr. Jour :

45699

Author : Gulczyńska, J. and Sulkowska, J.

Institut. : Not given

Title : A New Type of Laboratory Vacuum Evaporator

Orig. Pub. : Przetwor Ciec-Warz i Koncentr. 2, No 3, 105-106  
(1958)

Abstract : The high efficiency of a previously described  
evaporator (F. H. Bartholomew, Analyt Chem, 21,  
no 4, 527 (1940)) has been established. Vegetable  
juices concentrates produced with the above appa-  
ratus are characterized by good organoleptic in-  
dices and high vitamin C contents.

D. Kaplan

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10. The results of the measurements

showed changes in the geomagnetic field in Hungary between 1950 and 1960 based on the secular network measurements. Geofiz. Kozl. 1961, 84-85, 1962.

*Sul'kovskaya, M.M.*

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Structure and Properties of Nuclei C-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 5957

Author : Sokolov, Yu.L., Sul'kovskaya, M.M., Karpushkina, E.T., Al'bitskaya, Ye.A.

Title : Levels of the  $Li^6$  Nuclei

Orig Pub : Zh. eksperiment. i teor. fiziki, 1956, 30, No 6, 1007-1012

Abstract : The photographic-plate method was used to study reactions involving the escape of several particles and occurring upon interaction of 13.8 Mev deuterons with nuclei  $Li^6$  and  $Li^7$ . The lithium is introduced directly in the photographic emulsion, the thickness of which is greater than the range of the deuterons. Reactions  $Li^6 (d, 2d) He^4$ ,  $Li^6 (d, d'pn) He^4$ , and  $Li^7 (d, td') He^4$  were observed, and occurred in two stages. The incident deuterons is scattered and excites the nucleus. The excited nucleus then breaks up into several other particles. The levels of the excited  $Li^6$  nucleus (with  $T = 0$ ) were determined for 2.2, 4.5 and 7.5 Mev.

Card : 1/1

SULEYMANOVA, M.M., AL"BITSEVA, Ye. A., KARPUSHEVA, E.I., SOKOLOV, Yu.L.

"Energy Levels of  $\text{Li}^6$  and  $\text{He}^5$ ."

paper submitted at the All-Union Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 November 1957.

SUL KOVSKAYA, M.M.

24.3.80  
AUTHORS:  
Gromovskiy, V.L., Luk'yamov, Yu., Spivak, G.V. and  
Sirotenko, I.G.

TITLE:  
Report on the Second All-Union Conference on Gas  
Electronics

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1979, Vol 2, No 3,  
pp 1339 - 1358 (USSR)  
I.M. Podgorniy and N.G. Koval'skiy - "New Data on X-ray  
Radiation During Pulse Discharges"  
V.A. Kharchov and M.M. Sulkovskaya dealt with the investi-  
gation of the neutron emission in powerful gas discharge  
in chambers with conducting walls.  
M.A. Borkunov et al. - "Investigation of the Gas Discharge  
in a Central Chamber".  
S.M. Gergis et al. - "A Turn of Plasma in Transverse  
Magnetic Field".  
A.G. Isayev. Data on the Division of a Cathode Spot  
in Mercury in a Low-pressure Arc (see p 1289 of the  
journal).  
A.E. Babin (Belgium) - "A New Theory of the Cathode Spot"  
(see p 1295 of the journal).  
L.M. Brumova - "Positive Column in a Hydrogen Discharge  
With Stationary and Pulse Loads".  
I.G. Fekharovich and A.A. Latid - "Current Distribution on  
the Surface of Electrodes in Electric Pulse Discharges".  
L.S. Kov - "Some Properties of Gas Discharges in Low-voltage  
in Magnetron Coaxial".  
G.I. Gletova and V.K. Grubavskiy - "Comparison of the  
Initial De-ionization in the Isotopes of Hydrogen (H  
and D)".

L.A. Kuznetsov et al. - "Some results on the pre-breakdown  
processes in low pressure."  
M.Ye. Fedalova and A.A. Zaytsev - "Charge-density  
oscillation waves in cylindrical plasma".  
In: Priblady of Chesholovskaya communicated some information  
on the wave-like phenomena in gas-discharge plasma.  
B.G. Kravtsov dealt with the problem of the determination  
of the energy of fast ions in pulse discharges.  
S.B. Indutskiy - "Convection Instability of a Plasma String".  
S.I. Berezinskiy and V.B. Shadrinov - "Theory of a High-  
temperature Plasma String".  
The fifth section was presided over by M.A. Koptev and  
dealt with high-frequency currents in gases. The following  
papers were read:  
M.Ye. Fedalova - "Formation of Ultra-high Frequency Pulse  
Discharges in Gas".  
G.I. Borkunov - "Influence of the Boundary Conditions on  
the Formation and Maintenance of High-frequency Discharges".  
P.M. Bulkin et al. - "Investigation of a Self-maintained  
Ultra-high Frequency Pulse Discharge and the Process of  
its Development".  
S.M. Kozlovskiy and G.M. Salomon - "Some Results of the  
Investigation of the Formation of Low-pressure High-  
frequency Discharges".  
G.M. Salomon (USA) - "Conductivity of Weakly Ionized  
Plasma".  
A.A. Kharin - "The Conditions of Transition From  
High-frequency Coaxial Discharge at Atmospheric Pressure".  
L.I. Gletova - "The Relationship Between the Character-  
istics of the Ultra-high Frequency Current and the Direct  
Current in Gas Discharges".  
B.B. Langer - "Analysis of the conductivity of the dis-  
charging plasma in the window of a resonant discharge  
tube".

S.M. Lomitskiy and L.P. Shadrinov dealt with the  
applicability of the probe method to high-frequency  
discharges (see p 1358 of the journal).  
The paper by V. Ye. Mitush et al. was devoted to the  
investigation of the ultra-high frequency plasma by  
means of the Stark effect.  
G.M. Reznikov et al. dealt with the problem of electric  
fields in a high-frequency discharge at low pressure.  
I.G. Babin (Belgium) - "A New Theory of the Cathode Spot"  
Frequency Discharges in a Magnetron.  
The work of this section was devoted to the problems  
of plasma and its radiation; the section was presided  
over by V.A. Fabrikant. The following papers were read:  
V.M. Kagan - "High-frequency Probe Methods of Plasma  
Investigation".  
V.I. Drezlov - "Oscilloscope Measurements in Plasma".  
V.A. Simonov and A.G. B. Iskhak - "Investigation of the  
Movement of Plasma by Means of a Photo Spectrometer".

SULKOVSKAYA, M. M. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- "Study of ~~the~~ level<sup>5</sup> of  $Zi^6$  and  $He^5$  nuclei in reactions ~~accompanied by~~ <sup>the escape</sup> ~~a~~ ~~looking out~~ of several particles." Mos, 1961 (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Theoretical and Experimental Phys). (KL, 4-61, 185)

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S/056/62/042/003/048/049  
B1C8/B102

AUTHORS: Nikol'skiy, B. A., Surkova, L. V., Varfolomeyev, A. A.,  
Sulkovskaya, M. M.

TITLE: Search for the  $D^+$  meson

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42,  
no. 3, 1962, 915-916

TEXT: Owing to its short lifetime ( $10^{-10}$  sec) it was hitherto not possible to observe  $D$  mesons in  $K$ -meson beams. The authors made an attempt to find this strangeness-2 particle near its place of production. An emulsion stack irradiated by 9-Bev protons from the OIYaI synchrotron was investigated for  $K^+$  decays from  $D^+ \rightarrow K^+ + \pi^0$  or similar processes. In such a reaction, a path of the  $K^+$  particle of up to 15 mm would correspond to a mass of the  $D^+$  meson of from  $M_D = 1230$  to 1580 electron masses. 98 events with the  $K^+$  path  $\leq 15$  mm were detected. It is concluded that the production probability of slow  $D^+$  particles which decay to form a  $K^+$  meson is less than the 500-th part of the production probability for slow  $K^+$  mesons. The authors thank I. I. Gurevich for his

Card 1/2

Search for the  $D^+$  meson

S/056/62/042/003/048/049  
B108/B102

interest as well as A. P. Mishakov, S. A. Yudin, G. V. Pleshivtsev, L. A. Chernyshev, A. M. Alpers, V. M. Kutukov, Z. Galkin, Z. Volobuyev, A. Smelyanskiy, R. I. Gerasimov, L. A. Makar'in, and M. I. Ovsyannikov for assistance. There are 5 references: 2 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: T. Yamanouchi. Phys. Rev., 3, 480, 1959; Y. Eisenberg et al. Phys. Rev., Rev., 120, 1021, 1960; V. Cook et al. Phys. Rev., 123, 655, 1961.

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1962

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: ATSO10449

UR/3136/64/000/700/0001/0015

Authors: Arshinin, S. P.; Mukhin, K. M.; Romantseva, A. S.; Svetlolenov, I. A.;  
Chyapnikov, R. S.

Topic: elastic scattering at 1.4 BeV

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, no. 100, 1964. Uprugye  
razseyanie pri 1.4 BeV, 1-15

TOPIC TAGS: elastic scattering, proton proton scattering, pion scattering, differential cross section

ABSTRACT: A propane bubble chamber was used to investigate the angular dependence of elastic scattering of protons by protons at an incident-proton momentum of 2.2 BeV/c. The energies used in earlier investigations. The protons from the 10 BeV accelerator of the Institute of Nuclear Research. A series of stereophotographs was scanned, ~ 900 cases of elastic scattering were analyzed, and the reduction of these data made it possible to calculate the differential cross section of elastic pp scattering at 1.4 BeV. Calculations based on

Card 1/2

1 2 3 4 5  
ACCESSION NR: AT5010445

the optical model with a small region of phase shift gave best agreement with the experimental data with parameter values  $R_1 = 0.45 F$ ,  $R_2 = 0.95 F$ ,  $a = 0.344$ , and  $b = 0.11$ . The phase shift  $\delta$  is the amplitude of transmitted wave. In the energy region from  $10^{-18}$  to  $10^{-16}$  eV the cross section is given by  $\sigma = A \exp(-P_{\text{min}}/P_0)$ . The authors thank I. I. Gurevich for valuable discussions, V. I. Baranov, and A. V. Iezhov for help in operation of the spectrometer, and V. S. Baranov, L. S. Baranov, and A. A. Kondrashina for assistance in the measurements. Original has 3 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

EXCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 012

11/  
cdd 2/2

USSR / Farm Animals. Honey Bee.

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40561.

Author : ~~Sulkovskiy M.~~

Inst : Not given.

Title : On the Apiculture in the Belorussian SSR.

Orig Pub: Pchelovodstvo, 1957, No 9, 3-5.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

KLIMENKOVA, Ye.T.; SAZYKIN, Yu.V.; SHEMETKOV, M.F.; SULKOVSKIY,  
M.I.; KOSTOGLODOV, V.F.; SHUL'GA, K., red.; ZUYKOVA, V.,  
tekhn. red.

[Handbook for beekeepers] Spravochnik pchelovoda. Minsk,  
Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry BSSR, 1963. 360 p.  
(MIRA 16:4)

(Bee culture)

SULKOVSKIY, V.P., inzh.; ZOTOV, B.K., inzh.

Safety of equipment-installing personnel working in operating  
electrical systems. Prom.energ. 20 no.12:25 D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

SULKOWSKA. K.

KULESZA, Aleksandra; SULKOWSKA, Kazimiera

Epidemiology of Heine-Medin disease in nurseries in Warsaw during 1953. *Pediat. polska* 29 no.9:913-919 Sept 54.

1. Z Działu Epidemiologii Państwowego Zakładu Higieny w Warszawie.  
Kierownik: dr med. J. Kostrzewski. Ze Szpitala Zakaznego Nr 3 w  
Warszawie. Dyrektor: dr med. E. Pomerska. Z Kliniki Chor. Zakaznych  
Wieków Dziecięcego Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof.  
dr med. J. Bogdanowicz.

(POLIOMYELITIS, epidemiology,  
Poland)



SULKOWSKI, Antoni, plk., mgr.inz.

The military technical intelligentsia in the preparation of the  
4th Congress of Polish Technicians. Przegl techn no.52:6  
28 D '60.

SULKOWSKI, A., plk. mgr inż.

The invention and rationalization movement during the 20-year period of the Polish People's Armed Forces. Przegl techn 84 no.42:6 20 0 '63.

1. Przewodniczący Głównej Komisji Wynalazczosci i Racjonalizacji Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej, Warszawa.

ACCESSION NR: AT5009458

024 0000/64/000/000/0066/0070

AUTHOR: Makiej, B.; Freud, R.; Sulkowski, C.

TITLE: Change in magnetic induction distribution with temperature in a cylindrical specimen at destruction of ~~superconductivity~~ by current

SOURCE: Conference on Low Temperature Physics and Techniques. 3d, Frague, 1963. ~~IT~~

Card 4/2

1975-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009438

field in the slot was measured with a magnetoresistance bismuth probe. Comparison of the measurements with the calculations based on London's theory shows that an increase in the temperature of the "core" of the sample leads to a decrease in the magnetoresistance. This result from the difference between the temperature of the sample and the surrounding helium bath. It is therefore concluded that there is no sharp border between the regions of the intermediate and normal state, and any phenomenological theory ignoring the mechanism of the intermediate state does not describe well the mechanism of the magnetoresistance. The author thanks Doctor E. Rejnar for supplying the

Author's address: J. Kopecký, Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland

Card 2/2

DOMBROVSKA-GAVDA, H. [Dabrowska-Gawda, H.]; RAFALOVICH, E. [Rafalowicz, E.];  
SULKOVSKI, Ch. [Sulkowski, Ch.]

Measurement of the specific strength of threadlike single crystals  
(whiskers) of copper depending on temperature. Acta physical Pol  
23 no.6:663-672 Je '63.

1. Kriogennaya Laboratoriya Polskoy Akademii Nauk, Wroslaw.

L 38411-66 T/ENP(W)/ENP(t)/BTI IJP(c) JG/JD

ACC NR: AP6019937

SOURCE CODE: PO/0045/66/029/002/0107/0117

AUTHOR: Sulkowski, C.; Mazur, J.

ORG: Low Temperature Laboratory, Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Wroclaw

TITLE: Superconducting properties of impure tantalum

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 29, no. 2, 1966, 107-117

TOPIC TAGS: tantalum, ~~impure tantalum~~, ~~conducting property~~, impurity level, ~~critical current~~, critical magnetic field, superconductivity

ABSTRACT: The variation of the superconducting properties of tantalum with impurities has been investigated. The degree of purity has been determined from the ratio of resistance at room temperature  $R_{300K}/R_{4.2K}$  and found to vary from 8-66. It has been found that the transition temperature, the critical current, and especially the critical magnetic field depend on the impurity concentration. The possibility of the transiation of the most impure tantalum to a secondary superconductor has been pointed out. The authors wish to thank Professor K. Weselowski, Head of the Metallurgy Department, Technical University, Warsaw, for supplying the tantalum specimens. Orig. art. has: 11 figures. [Author's abstract] [KS]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Jul65/ SOV REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006

SZAFRANSKI, P.; SULKOWSKI, E.

Activation of amino acids in various organs of the guinea pig.  
Acta biochim.polon. 6 no.2:133-141 '59.

1. Instytut Biochemii i Biofizyki PAN, Warszawa Zaklad Biochemii  
Ewolucyjnej Kierownik: prof. dr Irena Mocknacka.  
(AMINO ACIDS - metabolism)

SZAFRANSKI, P.; SULKOWSKI, E.

Incorporation of  $C^{14}$ -amino acids and  $P^{32}$  into soluble nucleoproteins from guinea-pig liver cytoplasm. Acta biochim.polon.  
6 no.2:185-194 '59.

1. Zaklad Biochemii Ewolucyjnej, Instytut Biochemii i Biofizyki  
PAN, Warszawa.

(LIVER - metabolism)  
(AMINO ACIDS - metabolism)  
(PHOSPHORUS - metabolism)  
(NUCLEOPROTEINS - metabolism)



SZAFRANSKI, P.; WEHR, Hanna; SULKOWSKI, E.

Comparative studies on proteins of microsomes and cytoplasmic soluble proteins deriving from guinea pig liver. Acta biochim. polon. 7 no.1:11-19 '60;

1. Instytut Biochemii i Biofizyki PAN, Zaklad Chemii Fizjologicznej A.M. Warszawa. Kierownik: prof.dr J. Heller.  
(LIVER chem.)  
(PROTEINS chem.)

SZAFRANSKI, P.; SULKOWSKI, E.; GOLASZEWSKI, T.; HELLER, J.

Isolation and some characteristics of the cytoplasmic nucleopeptides  
from guinea pig liver. Acta biochim. polon. 7 no.2/3:151-165 '60.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of  
Sciences, Warsaw.

(LIVER chem)

(PEPTIDES chem)

(PROTOPLASMS chem)

CHMURA, K. zimiera; SULKOWSKI, Janusz

Occurrences of talc in the Wiry region in Lower Silesia and possibilities of its utilization in industry. Gornictwo Gliwice no.12:123-145 '64.

POLAND

**BUKOWSKI, Janusz**

Institute of Refractory Materials (Instytut Materiałow  
Ogniotrwałych)

Warsaw, Przegląd geologiczny, No 3, March 1966, pages 110-114

"Remarks on the subject of the suitability of dolomite from  
Będziny in the production of refractory materials."

SULKOWSKI, Jozef, prof.,dr. (Warszawa)

Preparations for the maritime and river code in the between-the war period. Techn gosp morska 12 no.2:53-54 '62.

SULLA, M.B., inzh.

Gas balance and predicting the gas balance of Moscow Basin mines.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 5 no.10:87-91 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Tul'skiy gornyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy rudnichnoy  
ventilyatsii i tekhniki bezopasnosti.  
(Moscow Basin--Mine gases)

BYE V. I.A., prof.; KLIMOV V. A.D., docent; SEM V. A.P., inzh.  
SHELA, M.B., inzh.

Liberation of gas and calculation of the amount of air heated  
for sections with powered, movable supports and complexes. Izv.  
vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.10:56-60 '64.

(1964 10:1)

1. Tul'skiy politekhnicheskii institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy  
promyshlennoy aerologii i tekhniki bezopasnosti.

ETTINGER, I.L. (Moskva); SULLA, M.B. (Tula)

Gas content in brown coals and gas liberation in Moscow Basin mines.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.5:159-166 S-0 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni A.L.Skochinskogo i Tul'skiy gornyy  
institut.



MARTYNOVICH, G.Ya.; LEVIN, N.V.; RADCHENKO, B.G.; SULLA, V.B.

Inventors suggest. Mashinostroitel' no.10:30-31 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

Sulle J. Orszagos Tarsadalombiotesito Intezet Budai II. sz. Laboratoriumabol. Agglutination  
proba a mononucleosis infectiosa korismeseres Agglutination test for the diagnosis of  
infectious mononucleosis Orvosok Lapja, Budapest 1949. 5/23(773)

So: Medical Microbiology & Hygiene Section IV, Vol. 3. No. 7-12

SULLI, Jozsef, dr.

Observation of liver function with Mallen test. Orv. hetil. 96  
no.31:857-859 31 July 55.

1. A XI X. ker. Tanacs Szakorvosi Rendelointezete es Korhaza  
(igazgato: Iras Jeno dr.) laboratoriumanak (foorvos: Sulle  
Jozsef dr.) kozlemenye.

(LIVER FUNCTION TEST,  
Mallen's Lugol test (Hun))

JULINOV, A. I.

JULINOV, A. I.: "The effect of light intensity on the development of long-staple flax." Leningrad, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Agricultural Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SC: Knizhnaya Lotovis' No. 47, 19 November 1955. Moscow.

SULLEROV, A.I.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use.  
Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

M

Abstr Jour : Bot. Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 54/44

Author : Sullerov, A.I.

Inst : Institute for Agriculture of Leningrad

Title : On the Critical Period in the Development of  
Long Fibered Flax Through Reduced Light Intensity.

Orig Pub : Zap. Leningradsk. s. kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 11, 14-21.

Abstract : Described are the results of vegetative experiments with  
different varieties of flax, conducted in the years 1953-  
1954 by the Department for Plant Physiology of the Institute of  
Agriculture of Leningrad. The critical period is identified  
as the period of increased sensitivity to insufficient light. The beginning of this period coincides with  
the formation in plants of tetrads of maternal cells by  
means of pollen in the flowers of the racemes. Exposure

Card 1/2

SULMA, Tadeusz; WIERZCHOWSKA, Krystyna

Studies on the content of coumarin in the herbs of the woodruff  
(Herba Asperulae odoratae) throughout the vegetative period of  
the plant. Acta pol. pharm. 20 no.1:77-82 '63.

1. Z Katedra Botaniki Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdarsku  
Kierownik: prof. dr T. Sulma.

(HERBS), (COUMARINS) (CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL)  
(CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL)

SULMA, Tadeusz

Lubliner-Mianowska, Karolina, April 28, 1899-November 18, 1963.  
Acta soc botan Pol 33 no.3:475-480 '64.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1582  
 AUTHOR SUL'MAN, A.R., MJAKININ, E.I.  
 TITLE The Secondary Electron Emission of Nickel and Molybdenum at Low  
 Energies of the Primary Electrons.  
 PERIODICAL Zhurn. techn. fis., 26, fasc. 10, 2223-2233 (1956)  
 Issued: 11 / 1956

Method and apparatus: The dependence of this secondary electron emission  $\sigma$  on the energy  $V_p$  of the primary electrons was measured by the usual method and the energy distribution of the electrons was analyzed by the method of the spherical condenser. The apparatus consisted of a sphere of 140 mm diameter the interior of which was coated with aquadag. A disk with a diameter of 18 mm was used as a target. The most favorable construction of the electron gun gave a bundle which caused a weak luminescence of the screen at  $V_p < 1,5$  V.

Only at  $V_p > 1,5$  V results of sufficient reliability are obtained.

Measuring results: Simultaneously with the determining of the dependence  $\sigma(V_p)$  the curves of the delay of the secondary current are recorded and then graphically differentiated. In molybdenum the character of this dependence may depend essentially on the surface purity of the material to be investigated. With  $V_p < 5$  V the purity of the surface is of particular importance, for it is then that the elastic reflection of the primary electrons exercises the greatest influence on the secondary current. With increasing purity of the



KIM, Yu.Kh.; LUK'YANOV, I.A.; YAZYDZHAN, I.N., sadovod; SUL'MENEVA, Ye.M., "starshiy tekhnik; ZHIL'TSOV, MI.I, starshiy master; KUZNETSOVA, P.G., inzh.-tekhnolog; ANISKOV, A.T., pirometrizist; BELYAKOV, I.P., kalil'-shchik; NAUMOV, M.D., kalil'shchik

Let us create winter gardens in industrial plants with high temperatures.  
Zdorov'e 6 no.10:32 0 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy zavod shlifoval'nykh stankov. 2. Glavnyy metallurg Moskovskogo zavoda shlifoval'nykh stankov (for Kim). 3. Zaveduyushchiy zdravopunktom Moskovskogo zavoda shlifoval'nykh stankov (for Luk'yanov).  
(GREENHOUSES)

S/193/63/000/003/002/003  
AC04/A101

AUTHOR: Sul'menova, Ye. M.

TITLE: Soft nitriding

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 3, 1963, 23 - 24

TEXT: The author reports on experimental work in soft nitriding of the low-carbon steels 20X (20Kh) and 18 XGT (18KhGT) carried out at the Moskovskiy zavod shlifoval'nykh stankov (Moscow Grinding Machine Plant). After nitriding, the specimens used had a hardness of 55 - 57 HRC, while the nitrided layer was 0.38 - 0.45 mm thick. Compared with cemented and hardened steels, the hardness of the nitrided specimens increased by a factor of 4.5. The results obtained prove that nitrided 18KhGT steel can be used for various components, e.g. for the lead screw of the M-209 (18Kh-209) machine. A brief description of the heat treatment of these lead screws prior to nitriding is given. Nitriding was carried out in the type M-70 (Sh-70) shaft furnace. The blanks were held at the nitriding temperature for 25 - 30 hours. The degree of dissociation amounted to 15 - 25%. After nitriding, the lead screws had a hardness of 55 - 57 HRC, the

Card 1/2

Soft nitriding

S/193/63/000/003/002/003  
A004/A101

depth of the nitrided layer was 0.42 - 0.45 mm, while warping did not exceed 0.01 mm.

Card 2/2

ZOTIEWA, S.S. [Zot'yeva, A.S.]; KALASZNIKOWA, M.I. [Kalashnikova, M.I.]  
RUBINA, Je.E.; SULMIENIEWA, Je.M.

Nitrification method of increasing the strength of drive screws.  
Przegl mech 23 no. 21:623-625 10 N '64.

L 7041-66

ACC NR: AP6001102

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/002/0120/0125

AUTHOR: Fuska, J. --Fuska, Ya. (Engr.); Sulo, S. --Shulo, Sh. (Pharmacist) 29

ORG: Biotika National Enterprise, Slovenska Lupca (Biotika, n.p.) 29

TITLE: Fermentation of riboflavin using bactericidal and fungicidal substances

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no.2, 1965, 120-125

TOPIC TAGS: vitamin, biochemistry, fermentation, bactericide, fungicide, microbiology

ABSTRACT: 12 contaminating organisms were isolated from riboflavin media, and from the apparatus used for biosynthesis of riboflavin. By a diffusion test the sensitivity of the isolated microorganisms on 7 selected media was determined. Nitrofuranes, either by themselves or with penicillin suppress the development of the contaminants, without however influencing the production of riboflavin, Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 04 Nov 64 / ORG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1

ZIELINSKI, Tadeusz; SULOCKA, Jadwiga

Early recurrence of uterine cervical cancer after surgical treatment.  
Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.12:421-427 18 Mar 57.

1. (Z Zakladu Radiologii A. M. w Gdansk; kierownik: prof. dr.  
W. Grabowski, z Oddzialu Onkologii Ginekologicznej; kierownik:  
doc. dr T. Zielinski i z Wojewodskiej Poradni Onkologicznej w  
Gdansk; kierownik: lek J. Sulocka) Adres: Sopot, ul. Kosiuski  
35 M. 2.

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS, surg.  
early recur. (Pol))

ZIELINSKI, Tadeusz; SULOCCA, Jadwiga

Results & evaluation of the mass examinations performed in 1956 in Danzig for the detection of precancerous states & early forms of cancer of the uterine cervix & breast. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.6: 207-212 10 Feb 58.

1. (Z Zakladu Radiologii A. M. w Gdansk; kierownik: prof. dr med. Witold Grabowski); (Z Oddzialu Onkologii Ginekologicznej; kierownik: doc. dr med. Tadeusz Zielinski i z Wojewodskiej Poradni Onkologicznej w Gdansk; kierownik: lek. Jadwiga Sulocka.) Adres: Sopot, ul. Kosciuszki 35.

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS, prev. & control  
in Poland, mass exam. (Pol))

(BREAST NEOPLASMS, prev. & control  
same)

KUSMIERCZUK, Maria; SUŁOCKA, Jadwiga

The results of treatment of uterine cervix cancer in the years 1954-1957. Pol. przezl. radiol. 28 no.6:545-550 N-D '64.

1. Z Kliniki Radiologii i Radioterapii Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk (Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Grabowski [deceased] i Oddzial Ginekologii Onkologicznej (doc. dr. Zielinski).



SULOŃKA, Jadwiga

The therapeutic use of nitrogranulogene in cases of hyperthermia in the course of radiotherapy of uterine cervix cancer. Pol. przegl. radiol. 28 no.6:555-564 N-D'64.

1. Z Kliniki Radiologii i Radioterapii Akademii Medycznej w Gdarsku (Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Grabowski [deceased], i Oddział Ginekologii Onkologicznej (doc. dr. T. Zielinski).

LICHT, Edward; BOGUSZEWSKA, Nina; SULOCKA, Zenona

Behavior of the aldolase level in the blood serum and cerebrospinal fluid in children with tuberculous meningitis. *Pediat. pol.* 38 no.1:49-55 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Pediatrycznej PAM w Szczecinie Kierownik:  
prof. dr med. B. Gornicki.

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL) (ALDOLASE)  
(BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS) (ENZYME TESTS)  
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID) (TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDHOOD)

Sulocki J.

Sulocki J., Eng. "The Results of Debates of Section V of the VI-th Science Session of the Association of Polish Building Trade Engineers and Technicians Held in Gdansk, 1st to 4th Dec. 1949." (Wyniki obrad V Sekcji VI Zjazdu Naukowego Polskiego Związku Inżynierów i Techników Budownictwo. No. 5, 1950, pp. 199-202.

The debates in this section were devoted to the following items: sources of economy in building materials by progressive designing; economy in computation work in planning; improvements of the qualification standard of professional and experienced designers; scientific achievements in constructional mechanics as applied to the practice of designing; planned development of theoretical work of constructional mechanics in the course of the forthcoming years. The problems which were raised in Section V have formed a basis for the compilation, planning and realization of scientific research work in Polish building practice.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951

values are determined by integration of the differential equations of the deflection function of the bar when buckled, a transcendental equation of rather intricate form is obtained. The roots of this equation are the critical values of the load.  
By using the Galerkin method, an approximate solution is obtained.

STL 101, 1.

100111

periodicals: LUDWIGOWSKI PRZEGLĄD Vol. 7, no. 6, June 1958

STL 101, 1. 1. Kisiel's Dynamika fundamentow pod maszyny; a book  
review. p. 36.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (SEMI) LC Vol. 8, no. 5  
May 1959, Unclass.

SILOCKI, Jerzy (Szczecin)

Cylindrical shells on elastic foundation. Archiw inż lad 6 no.1:  
3-48 '60.

1. Polskie Towarzystwo Mechaniki Teoretycznej i Stosowanej, Warszawa.

P/528/61/001/000/004/007  
D207/D308

AUTHOR: Sułocki, Janusz

TITLE: Mössbauer effect

SOURCE: Danzig. Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna. Zeszyty naukowe. Matematyka, fizyka, chemia, v. 1, 1961. Danzig, 1962. 67 - 82

TEXT: The article reviews Western and Soviet literature on the Mössbauer effect under the following headings: resonance absorption theory, experimental verification, applications to nuclear and solid-state physics. There are 12 figures and 1 table and 32 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 31 non-Soviet-bloc. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Fizyki Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej, Gdańsk (Physics Department, Higher School of Education, Gdańsk)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1961

Card 1/1

000001, 000002

Application of differential operators to problems of the  
theory of elasticity. Rozpr int PAN 12 no.2:339-395 '64.

Technical University, Szczecin.



TERLECKI, J.; SUŁOCKI, J.; POLIWKO, I.

Purification of cyclohexane by zone melting. Acta physica Pol  
26 no.6:1251-1253 '64.

1. Department of Physics of the School of Medicine, Gdansk,  
and Department of Physics of Teachers College, Gdansk. Submitted  
August 31, 1964.

L 05126-67 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6031834

SOURCE CODE: PO/0045/66/030/001/0039/0044

AUTHOR: Sulocki, J. ; Szafrank, A.

20  
B

ORG: Higher Pedagogical College, Gdansk (Wyzsza Szkola Pedagogiczna)

TITLE: Electric conductance of benzene purified by multiple crystallization

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 30, no. 1, 1966, 39-44

TOPIC TAGS: benzene, aromatic hydrocarbon, benzene conductance, benzene purification, benzene multiple crystallization

ABSTRACT: An effort to decrease the conductance of benzene by intensive purification, and to study its time and temperature characteristics is described. The purification consists in removing thiophene by treatment with concentrated sulfuric acid, drying with metallic sodium, fractional distillation from sodium, and crystallization repeated nine times. The conductance of benzene purified in this manner became lower than  $1 \cdot 10^{-10} \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ . The activation energy values determined from the temperature characteristics of samples with conductances of  $10^{-10} \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$  and  $10^{-11} \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$  amounted to  $0.42 \text{ ev} \pm 10\%$  and  $0.29 \text{ ev} \pm 10\%$ , respectively. The results obtained seem to be in contradiction with E. O. Forster's

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hypothesis of non-ionic conduction of benzene. Orig. abstract has: 4 figures.  
[Based on authors' abstract]

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